1: Parman, Susan Morrissett. Sociocultural change in a Scottish crofting township. Dissertation (Anthropology) -- Rice University, 1972. University Microfilms, Publication, 72-26, 459. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1972, [1973].

5, 11, 227 l.; 3 maps; 5 tables; 3 appendices; bibliography.

HRAF copy.

[This source is an anthropological study of Shawbost, a township in northwest Lewis. Shawbost has gone from being "a relatively self-sufficient economic unit" practicing extensive cultivation of marginal land, to one dependent on the larger society for goods and services (p. 185). The township is viewed as a "social boundary system," whose institutions maintain its distinctiveness from British society to which it is so indispensably tied. The importance of both the church and liquor as foci of social groups is discussed. Fishing, crofting, and weaving are viewed as strategies ("occupational pluralism") to cope with the economic instability of the island. Personal histories compose a major source of the data. There is also much information on interpersonal relations.]

Field date: June, 1970 - October, 1971
Analysts: Martin Malone, marker
John Beierle, checker

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1974-1975

2: Thompson, Francis. Harris and Lewis; Outer Hebrides. Revised edition. Newton Abbot, David and Charles, 1973.

221 p.; 27 photographs, 12 text figures; map; bibliography; index.

HRAF copy.

[This monograph is a general historical treatment of Harris and Lewis island, the largest of the Hebrides. It concentrates on the last 300 years, but also contains a brief account of the island's prehistory. Included are detailed discussions of the island's geology, topography, flora and fauna; the island's economy and its development; agriculture, crofting and land reforms; and its relations with Scotland and the rest of Great Britain. Much attention is paid to boats associated with the island, industries that have come and gone, and illustrious natives. Little is to be found on the actual interpersonal relations of the islanders. A large bibliography on the Hebrides is included.]

Field date: No date
Analysts: Martin Malone, marker
John Beierle, checker

Evaluation: Historian-4, 5.
Processed in 1974

3: Geddes, Arthur. The Isle of Lewis and Harris; a study in British community. Edinburgh, At the University Press, 1955.

16, 340 p.; 13 plates; 13 figures (inc. maps); folding map; appendices; bibliography; index.

Harvard College: Br 9729. 5.

[The author, a human geographer, presents a survey of the changing physical-environmental and cultural systems operant on the island of Lewis and Harris, in the outer Hebrides, from the 17th century to 1952. Based upon clerical and documented histories (including census records), some scant archeological records (prior to the 17th century), and his own survey work between 1919 and 1952, the author describes and interprets the Gaelic economic, societal, political and religious organization, as well as the "clan spirit" (an underlying theme for much of the author's interpretation), in terms of adaptation to a highly variable and rugged environment. Detailed descriptions of crofting (the tenant farming system of land tenure), small-scale fishing, fishing industries, kelp-making, home weaving and the tweed industry, the primary economic activities on the island, are presented and compared through time for the several different overlordships that directed the community. Bibliographic references appear as footnotes, while a selected bibliography follows the text.]

Field date: 1919-1952
Analyst: Sarah T. Bridges

Evaluation: Geographer-4, 5
Processed in 1974

4: Moisley, Henry Alan, and Members of the Geographical Field Group. Uig: A Hebridean parish. Geographical Field Group, Regional Studies, 7. Glasgow, The University, Department of Geography, 1962.

5, 4, 158 p.; 48 figures (incl. maps); 56 tables; 5 appendices.

Michigan State University: DA880. H4 G4. DLC: DA890. UM56. DLC card no.: 65-71345.

[This study, based on a month of fieldwork by a team of 19 voluntary members of the Geographical Field Group, is an attempt "to make an impartial, factual record of the physical and human resources and their utilization" (p. 154) in the parish of Uig, on the Isle of Lewis. It is an extremely detailed report on the land use, agricultural practices, and the present state of crofting. Croft work in Uig has overwhelmingly become part-time, with weaving providing a major source of income in most areas. Thus land use is most often inefficient. The rigidity of the land tenure system is one of a number of reasons forcing many young people to emigrate in search of work. Attention is also given to the condition of the townships in terms of commercial facilities, services and utilities available to the residents. Many demographic data are included, especially on emigration and sex and age composition of the population. Historical data, for the last 100 years, are used frequently for comparative purposes. The researcher should be warned, however, that figures cited in the text often do not conform to those in tables and appendices and these tables and appendices are often difficult to interpret. The source generally suffers from poor editorial

work. A few bibliographic references are given within the body of the text.]

Field date: August, 1959
Analysts: Martin Malone, marker
Marlene Martin, checker

Evaluation: Geographers - 5
Processed in 1974-1975

5: Caird, James B., and Members of the Georgraphical Field Group. Park: a geographical study of a Lewis crofting district. Glasgow, The University, Department of Geography, 1959 [?].

2, 4, 40 p.; 3 appendices; 11 figures (incl. maps); 20 tables.

University of Chicago Library: HD1511. G66C18.

[This source is a brief study of the agricultural practices and potential of a crofting district in southeast Lewis. Park is one of the most isolated and agriculturally poor districts on Lewis. Even after many years of emigration, seasonal and permanent, by a large number of its residents, it remains overcrowded; with little ancillary employment to supplement the meager incomes provided by crofts which are too small to be economically practical. The district is described township by township and suggestions for improvements are contained in each section. The monograph's format is similar to 4: Moisley, et al., but it is less detailed. Caird's description of the crofting system is also clearer than that of Moisley. Historic (last 100 years) and demographic data are frequent. A few bibliographic references are given in textual footnotes.]

Field date: 1958
Analysts: Martin Malone, marker
Dubravka Schmalzbauer, checker

Evaluation: Geographer - 5
Processed in 1974

6: Ducey, Paul Richard. Cultural continuity and population change on the Isle of Skye. Dissertation (Anthropology)--Columbia University, 1956. University Microfilms, Publication, 00-17,051. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1956 [1971].

3, 9, 405 l.; bibliography; chart; 3 maps; 3 tables.

HRAF copy.

[This source seeks to examine, in an historical developmental framework (1745-1953), "the effects of population change on the culture of the essentially peasant society of the Isle of Skye" (p. i-A). The author's thesis is that despite severe depopulation, the cultural continuity of the society has persisted. Involvement of the previously subsistence economy with English industrialization and commercialization brought about rapid population increase. However, failure to make the necessary adjustments in terms of sociocultural integration led to a steady depopulation. But "despite chronic instability, economic calamity and striking changes in the content, the culture has persisted and remained recognizable through the years" (p. i-B). Whereas the clan system once provided the focus of the culture, this function has been adopted by congregational Presbyterianism. The new religion rejected much of the old culture, especially what was considered pagan or Catholic, but it adapted other parts and essentially provided a new validation for the old set of social statuses (i.e., male dominance, and dominance of the young by the old). Julian Steward's theory of levels of sociocultural integration is used to explain Skye's relations with the rest of the world,

6: Ducey

Scotland in particular. The author compares Skye with other rural societies including Ireland, Wales, and the Old Order Amish of Pennsylvania. Category 184 has been used for discussions of Skye's isolation from the rest of Scotland and England.]

Field dates: June 1953-March 1954
Analyst: Martin Malone

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 4, 5
Processed in 1975